

Accounting Office. Many existing grant-in-aid programs contain provisions for termination, and, while the bill does not require congressional committees to review existing programs, it sets forth guidelines for those committees that decide to undertake a review and provides them with assistance by the General Accounting Office. The General Accounting Office is directed to make continuing studies of all grant-in-aid programs with a view to determining first, the extent to which program conflict and duplication can be eliminated and more effective, efficient, and economical administration of such programs could be achieved by changing certain requirements and procedures applicable thereto; and second, the extent to which the administration of such programs could be improved by making certain requirements and procedures uniformly applicable to such programs. The General Accounting Office would submit an annual activities report to the Congress on the extent of its study of Federal grant-in-aid programs and interim reports on its findings and recommendations concerning specific grants. When feasible, individual reports on expiring programs would be submitted in the year prior to the program expiration date. In general, these provisions give greater direction to the activities of the General Accounting Office under existing statutory authority.

*Bill file*

#### AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] and myself, I reintroduce a bill to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938. This is the same bill that passed the Senate last session. I am pleased to report that Congressman Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, which has jurisdiction over this subject on that side, has introduced an identical bill.

The basic purpose of this bill is to update the Foreign Agents Registration Act to reflect the changes in the nature of the U.S. role in world affairs today. As our interests throughout the world have multiplied, the efforts of foreign interests to influence American foreign policy have become correspondingly greater and more subtle.

In order to determine the extent of the use of nondiplomatic means to influence American policy, in 1961 the Committee on Foreign Relations ordered a preliminary staff investigation to look into incidents which had come to its attention. The staff investigation uncovered evidence of extensive activities which were not subject to the public scrutiny they deserved and, at the committee's request, the Senate agreed to a resolution authorizing a full investigation into the subject. The committee's investigation began in 1962 and continued through most of 1963. On September 10 of that year, a bill was introduced to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act substantially in accord with the provisions of the bill being introduced today. Full public hearings were held on the bill and

it was reported to the Senate with amendments on February 21 of last year.

The committee has studied at great length both the conditions which prompted the bill and the provisions of the bill itself. The bill was debated thoroughly in the Senate and objection was raised to only one aspect of it. I believe that this objection was settled satisfactorily by adoption of an amendment offered by the senior Senator from New York Senator JAVRS, even though I did not believe that the amendment was necessary. The major provisions of the bill as it passed the Senate and as it is being reintroduced today are:

First. Revised definitions for the terms "foreign principal," "agent of a foreign principal," and "political activities" plus a new term "political consultant"—all of which are aimed at better focusing the act on those individuals performing political or semipolitical activities.

Second. An injunctive remedy is authorized for the Attorney General where compliance with either the act itself or the regulations issued under the act is considered inadequate.

Third. Stricter requirements for disclosing political activities and expenditures as part of regular reports to the Department of Justice.

Fourth. Prohibition of campaign contributions for or in behalf of a foreign principal in connection with any primary or general election for public office.

Fifth. Prohibition of contingent fee contracts between agents and foreign principals based upon success in political activities to be undertaken by the agent.

Sixth. Provision that a foreign agent appearing for or in the interest of his foreign principal before a congressional committee be required to identify himself fully as to his principals and file his latest registration statement as part of the committee hearing record.

Seventh. Officers and employees of the U.S. Government are prohibited from acting as agents of foreign principals. Contract or part-time employees of the Federal Government may act as agents of foreign principals if the head of the employing agency certifies such employment is in the national interest and a copy of the certification is placed in the public file of the agent maintained by the Department of Justice.

Since the bill did not pass the Senate until July 6, the House Judiciary Committee did not have sufficient time to consider the bill in detail last session. It should not be necessary for the Senate committee to spend a great deal of time on the bill this session, since we will not be covering any new ground. However, the committee would, of course, be pleased to receive the views of individuals and organizations on aspects of interest to them which they believe warrant additional attention. I do hope that the Senate can pass the bill without unnecessary delay so that the House will have ample opportunity to give it careful study this session.

The Committee on Foreign Relations has in its files much material that justifies additional hearings on the activities of foreign lobbyists, but it does not believe that exposure for exposure's sake is a proper activity for a congressional inves-

tigation. The committee takes the view that legislation, not headlines, is the end objective of legislative activity. And this committee has adhered to that principle in considering this difficult subject in the past. This approach has, we believe, produced a fair and reasonable bill. However, if the Senate feels that further investigations are needed, I will be glad to cooperate in bringing additional information bearing on the problem to public attention.

I ask unanimous consent to have the text of the bill printed at this point in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 693) to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, introduced by Mr. FULBRIGHT (for himself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 693

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, is amended as follows:*

(1) Subsection (b) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The term 'foreign principal' includes—

"(1) a government of a foreign country and a foreign political party;

"(2) a person outside of the United States, unless it is established that such person is an individual and a citizen of and domiciled within the United States, or that such person is not an individual and is organized under or created by the laws of the United States or of any State or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and has its principal place of business within the United States; and

"(3) a partnership, association, corporation, organization, or other combination of persons organized under the laws of or having its principal place of business in a foreign country."

(2) Subsection (c) is amended to read as follows:

"(c) Except as provided in subsection (d) hereof, the term 'agent of a foreign principal' means—

"(1) any person who acts as an agent, representative, employee, servant or in any other capacity at the order, request, or under the direction or control of a foreign principal or of a person any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign principal, and who directly or through any other person—

"(i) engages within the United States in political activities for or in the interests of such foreign principal;

"(ii) acts within the United States as a public relations counsel, publicity agent, information-service employee or political consultant for or in the interests of such foreign principal;

"(iii) within the United States solicits, collects, disburses, or dispenses contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for or in the interest of such foreign principal; or

"(iv) within the United States represents the interests of such foreign principal before any agency or official of the Government of the United States; and

"(2) any person who agrees, consents, assumes or purports to act as, or who is or holds himself out to be, whether or not pursuant to contractual relationship, an agent of a foreign principal as defined in clause (1) of this subsection."

(3) Subsection (d) is amended by striking out "clause (1), (2), or (4) of".

(4) Subsection (g) is amended by inserting before the words, "matter pertaining to", the words "public relations" and before the semicolon at the end thereof the words "of such principal".

(5) Such section is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(o) The term 'political activities' includes the dissemination of political propaganda and any other activity which the person engaging therein believes will, or which he intends to, prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert, induce, persuade, or in any other way influence any other person or any section of the public within the United States with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country, or a foreign political party or with reference to the domestic or foreign policies of the United States.

"(p) The term 'political consultant' means any person, including, without limitation, any economic, legal or other consultant, who engages in informing or advising any person with reference to the political or public interests, policies or relations of a foreign country or of a foreign political party or with reference to the domestic or foreign policies of the United States."

Sec. 2. Section 2 of such Act is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (a) is amended by striking out the second, third, and fourth sentences and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Except as hereinafter provided, every person who becomes an agent of a foreign principal shall, within ten days thereafter, file with the Attorney General, in duplicate, a registration statement, under oath on a form prescribed by the Attorney General. The obligation of an agent of a foreign principal to file a registration statement shall, after the tenth day of his becoming such agent, continue from day to day, and termination of such status shall not relieve such agent from his obligation to file a registration statement for the period during which he was an agent of a foreign principal."

(2) Subsection (a) (3) is amended by inserting before the semicolon at the end thereof a comma and the following: "or by any other foreign principal."

(3) Subsection (a) (4) is amended by inserting before the semicolon at the end thereof a comma and the following: "including a detailed statement of any such activity which is a political activity."

(4) Subsection (a) (6) is amended by inserting before the semicolon at the end thereof a comma and the following: "including a detailed statement of any such activity which is a political activity."

(5) Subsection (a) (7) is amended to read as follows:

"(7) The name, business, and residence addresses, and if an individual, the nationality, of any person other than a foreign principal for whom the registrant is acting, assuming or purporting to act or has agreed to act under such circumstances as require his registration hereunder; the extent to which each such person is supervised, directed, owned, controlled, financed, or subsidized, in whole or in part, by any government of a foreign country or foreign political party or by any other foreign principal; and the nature and amount of contributions, income, money, or thing of value, if any, that the registrant has received during the preceding sixty days from each such person in connection with any of the activities referred to in clause (6) of this subsection, either

as compensation or for disbursement or otherwise, and the form and time of each such payment and from whom received;".

(8) Subsection (a) (8) is amended to read as follows:

"(8) A detailed statement of the money and other things of value spent or disposed of by the registrant during the preceding sixty days in furtherance of or in connection with activities which require his registration hereunder and which have been undertaken by him either as an agent of a foreign principal or for himself or any other person or in connection with any activities relating to his becoming an agent of such principal, and a detailed statement of any contributions of money or other things of value made by him during the preceding sixty days (other than contributions the making of which is prohibited under the terms of section 613 of title 18, United States Code) in connection with an election to any political office or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for any political office;".

(7) Such section is further amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(f) The Attorney General may, by regulation, provide for the exemption from registration, or from the requirement of furnishing any of the information required by this section, of any person who is listed as a partner, officer, director, or employee in the registration statement filed by an agent of a foreign principal under this Act, where by reason of the nature of the functions or activities of such person the Attorney General having due regard for the national security and the public interest determines that such registration, or the furnishing of such information, is not necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act."

Sec. 3. Section 3(d) of such Act is amended by striking out the words "financial or mercantile" and by inserting after the words "foreign principal" the words "or other activities not serving predominantly a foreign interest".

Sec. 4. Section 4 of such Act is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (a) is amended by inserting after the words "political propaganda" the words "for or in the interests of such foreign principal"; and by striking out the words "send to the Librarian of Congress two copies thereof and file with the Attorney General one copy thereof" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "file with the Attorney General two copies thereof".

(2) Subsection (b) is amended by inserting after the words "political propaganda" where they first appear the words "for or in the interests of such foreign principal"; by inserting after the words "setting forth" the words "the relationship or connection between the person transmitting the political propaganda or causing it to be transmitted and such propaganda"; and by striking out the words "each of his foreign principals" and inserting in lieu thereof "such foreign principal".

(3) Subsection (c) is amended by striking out the words "sent to the Librarian of Congress" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "filed with the Attorney General".

(4) Such section is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(e) It shall be unlawful for any person within the United States who is an agent of a foreign principal required to register under the provisions of this Act to transmit, convey, or otherwise furnish to any agency or official of the Government (including a Member or committee of either House of Congress) for or in the interests of such foreign principal any political propaganda or to request from any such agency or official for or in the interests of such foreign principal any information or advice with respect to any mat-

ter pertaining to the political or public interests, policies or relations of a foreign country or of a political party or pertaining to the foreign or domestic policies of the United States unless the propaganda or the request is prefaced or accompanied by a true and accurate statement to the effect that such person is registered as an agent of such foreign principal under this Act.

"(f) Whenever any agent of a foreign principal required to register under this Act appears before any committee of Congress to testify for or in the interests of such foreign principal, he shall, at the time of such appearance, furnish the committee with a copy of his most recent registration statement filed with the Department of Justice as an agent of such foreign principal for inclusion in the records of the committee as part of his testimony."

Sec. 5. Section 5 of such Act is amended by inserting after "the provisions of this Act," where they first appear the words "in accordance with such business and accounting practices;".

Sec. 6. Section 6 of such Act is amended by inserting the letter "(a)" after the section number and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(b) The Attorney General shall, promptly upon receipt, transmit one copy of every registration statement filed hereunder and one copy of every amendment or supplement thereto, and one copy of every item of political propaganda filed hereunder, to the Secretary of State for such comment and use as the Secretary of State may determine to be appropriate from the point of view of the foreign relations of the United States. Failure of the Attorney General so to transmit such copy shall not be a bar to prosecution under this Act.

"(c) The Attorney General is authorized to furnish to departments and agencies in the executive branch and committees of the Congress such information obtained by him in the administration of this Act, including the names of registrants under this Act, copies of registration statements, or parts thereof, copies of political propaganda, or other documents or information filed under this Act, as may be appropriate in the light of the purposes of this Act."

Sec. 7. Section 8 of such Act is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (a) is amended by adding before the period at the end of paragraph (2) a comma and the following: "except that in the case of a violation of subsection (b), (e), or (f) of section 4 or of subsection (g) or (h) of this section the punishment shall be a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both".

(2) Such section is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(f) Whenever in the judgment of the Attorney General any person is engaged in or about to engage in any acts which constitute or will constitute a violation of any provision of this Act, or regulations issued thereunder, or whenever any agent of a foreign principal fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or the regulations issued thereunder, or otherwise is in violation of the Act, the Attorney General may make application to the appropriate United States district court for an order enjoining such acts or enjoining such person from continuing to act as an agent of such foreign principal, or for an order requiring compliance with any appropriate provision of the Act or regulation thereunder. The district court shall have jurisdiction and authority to issue a temporary or permanent injunction, restraining order or such other order which it may deem proper. The proceedings shall be made a preferred cause and shall be expedited in every way.

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"(g) If the Attorney General determines that a registration statement does not comply with the requirements of this Act or the regulations issued thereunder, he shall so notify the registrant in writing, specifying in what respects the statement is deficient. It shall be unlawful for any person to act as an agent of a foreign principal at any time ten days or more after receipt of such notification without filing an amended registration statement in full compliance with the requirements of this Act and the regulations issued thereunder.

"(h) It shall be unlawful for any agent of a foreign principal required to register under this Act to be a party to any contract, agreement, or understanding, either express or implied, with such foreign principal pursuant to which the amount or payment of the compensation, fee, or other remuneration of such agent is contingent in whole or in part upon the success of any political activities carried on by such agent."

Sec. 8. (a) Chapter 29 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"§ 613. Contributions by agents of foreign principals

"Whoever, being an agent of a foreign principal, directly or through any other person, either for or on behalf of such foreign principal or otherwise in his capacity as agent of such foreign principal, knowingly makes any contribution of money or other thing of value, or promises expressly or impliedly to make any such contribution, in connection with an election to any political office or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for any political office; or

"Whoever knowingly solicits, accepts, or receives any such contribution from any such agent of a foreign principal or from such foreign principal—

"Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment not more than five years or both.

"As used in this section—

"(1) The term 'foreign principal' has the same meaning as when used in the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, except that such term does not include any person who is a citizen of the United States.

"(2) The term 'agent of a foreign principal' means any person who acts as an agent, representative, employee, servant, or in any other capacity at the order, request, or under the direction or control of a foreign principal or of a person any substantial portion of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, or controlled by a foreign principal."

(b) Chapter 11 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"§ 219. Officers and employees acting as agents of foreign principals

"Whoever, being an officer or employee of the United States in the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Government or in any agency of the United States, including the District of Columbia, is or acts as an agent of a foreign principal required to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.

"Nothing in this section shall apply to the employment of any agent of a foreign principal as a special Government employee in any case in which the head of the employing agency certifies that such employment is required in the national interest. A copy of any certification under this paragraph shall be forwarded by the head of such agency to the Attorney General who shall cause the same to be filed with the registration statement and other documents filed by such agent, and made available for public inspection in accordance with section 6 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended."

tion in accordance with section 6 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended."

(c) (1) The sectional analysis at the beginning of chapter 29 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"613. Contributions by agents of foreign principals."

(2) The sectional analysis at the beginning of chapter 11 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"219. Officers and employees acting as agents of foreign principals."

Sec. 9. This Act shall take effect ninety days after the date of its enactment.

### INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on behalf of the administration, I introduce today a bill to implement the International Coffee Agreement. The purpose of introducing the bill at this time is to enable the Senate Finance Committee to hold hearings tomorrow.

This bill is necessary to enable the United States to carry out its obligations under the coffee agreement which the President ratified in December 1963 pursuant to advice and consent of this body. Last summer the Senate did pass an implementing bill, but the Congress adjourned before the House completed action.

This bill will help the coffee agreement bring some stability to the world coffee market. Coffee prices fluctuate widely, bringing inflation when prices are too high, deflation and widespread distress when prices are too low. This instability is to no one's advantage. It dislocates the economies of the producing countries; it dislocates the trade; and it brings no lasting benefits to the ultimate consumer.

Coffee is important to more than 30 low-income countries. It is especially important to Latin America. It is the largest export earner for all the developing countries after petroleum, a major source of tax revenue for essential Government operations and of foreign exchange for the purchase of development goods. The dollars the low-income countries earn from coffee sales they use to buy from us the industrial materials and capital equipment for growth.

The developing countries want and need stable earnings so their economic and social development can proceed at a steady pace. They want and need stable earnings that grow as consumption grows so they can earn their way in trade and not depend so heavily on aid.

There are ample safeguards in the agreement to protect the American consumer, and there is no interference with our trade. We can import coffee freely without let or hindrance. There are no import quotas. The few obligations we have as importing members are those spelled out in this implementing bill, that is, to require certificates of origin on coffee from members and to limit imports from nonmembers if this should be necessary.

This bill will help the United States do its full part in making the coffee agreement an effective instrument for stabilization. It will strengthen and revitalize the Alliance for Progress.

I send the bill to the desk, which I introduce by request, and I assume it will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 701) to carry out the obligations of the United States under the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, signed at New York on September 28, 1962, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. MANSFIELD, by request, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

### USE OF IMPORTS FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference three bills which deal with the sale and use of Communist products in the United States.

The first of these bills, introduced in behalf of myself and Senators RANDOLPH, SIMPSON, TOWER, and MURPHY, would prohibit the importation of flat glass which is the product of any country or area dominated or controlled by communism.

My second bill, introduced in behalf of myself and Senators ALLOTT, MUNDT, RANDOLPH, SIMPSON, TOWER, and MURPHY, prohibits the use of products originating in any country or area dominated or controlled by communism in Federal or federally assisted projects for the construction, alteration, or repair of any building, public work, or facility.

The third, introduced in behalf of myself and Senators ALLOTT, MUNDT, RANDOLPH, SIMPSON, TOWER, and MURPHY, prohibits the use of such products in any housing construction which is assisted under programs administered by the House and Home Finance Agency, its constituent agencies, or the Veterans' Administration.

At a time when we are trying to expand the markets for our domestic products and get thousands of our workers back to work, it just does not make sense for us to allow imports from Communist countries to provide unfair competition for hard-pressed domestic industries. Yet, this is exactly what we are doing.

As one example, our domestic glass industry has been particularly hard hit. In the first 9 months of 1964 alone, \$1,322,921 worth of flat glass came into the United States from Communist countries—\$244,393 from the Soviet Union itself. Not only was this glass priced 50 percent or more below prices quoted in our highly competitive domestic industry, but was frequently 50 percent or more below other free world suppliers such as the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Japan.

These Communist prices do not reflect costs of production. Nor are Communist export policies aimed primarily at raising the standard of living of their own peoples. Rather, they are designed often to damage the economies of the

free nations. The Red bloc is still bent on our destruction through an allout economic and ideological struggle, and their state-owned industries and export policies are weapons in that struggle.

These bills conform with a pledge I made to the people of Pennsylvania last fall, and I am urging their early consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bills will be received and appropriately referred.

The bills, introduced by Mr. SCOTT (for himself and other Senators), were received, read twice by their titles, and referred, as indicated:

By Mr. SCOTT (for himself, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. TOWER, and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 712. A bill to prohibit the use of products originating in any country or area dominated or controlled by communism in any housing construction which is assisted under programs administered by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, its constituent agencies, or the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SCOTT (for himself, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. TOWER, and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 714. A bill to prevent the importation of flat glass which is the product of any country or area dominated or controlled by communism; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCOTT (for himself, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. TOWER, and Mr. MURPHY):

S. 716. A bill to prohibit the use of products originating in any country or area dominated or controlled by communism in Federal or federally assisted projects for the construction, alteration, or repair of any building, public work, or facility; to the Committee on Public Works.

#### EXCLUSION OF WOOL FELT HAT PRODUCERS FROM PROVISIONS OF WOOL PRODUCTS LABELING ACT

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and Senator Dobb, I am introducing today a bill to exclude headwear from the provisions of the Wool Products Labeling Act and exempt wool felt hat producers from the necessity of disclosing the wool fiber content of their products.

The wool felt hat industry has been having serious difficulties in recent years. For one reason, it must compete with headwear made from other materials, such as fur felt and cloth, which are exempt from the labeling requirements now required of wool felt. Yet, the wool content of headwear has little bearing on the fabric's performance, and is not of major importance in consumer acceptance.

Three of the four wool felt hat factories in America are located in Lancaster County, Pa. Over 50 percent of the work force of two Lancaster communities—Adamstown and Denver, Pa.—are employed in that industry.

My proposal would give these producers an opportunity to compete fairly and equitably in the open market. A similar bill, which I introduced in the last session of Congress passed the Senate on my motion, but no action was

taken in the House. I am urging prompt consideration this year.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 713) to amend the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 in order to exempt headwear from the provisions of such act, introduced by Mr. SCOTT (for himself and Mr. Dobb), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

#### PROHIBITION OF USE OF STOPWATCHES AND MEASURING DEVICES IN POSTAL SERVICE

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I am introducing today a bill to prevent the use of stopwatches, work measurement programs or other performance-standards operations as measuring devices in the postal service. The Post Office Department refers to these measurement programs as "guidelines."

I have been proposing an end to these inequitable guidelines for many years and I am delighted to learn that this year six bills similar to mine have been introduced in the House of Representatives.

Proponents of the guidelines system maintain that it is conducive to speed and efficiency. But testimony before congressional committees and my own conversations with postal workers convince me that just the opposite is true. The guidelines system not only subjects members of an old and honored Federal service to the indignity of constant surveillance, but results in unnecessary job tensions, dissension among postal workers and poor management-employee relations.

The postal worker is a devoted public servant and part of a great tradition. He is entitled more to commendation than surveillance.

My bill would eliminate completely the guidelines system both because it has failed in its objectives and because it is detrimental to the postal service. It conforms with a pledge I made to the people of Pennsylvania last fall, and I am urging its early consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 715) to prevent the use of stopwatches, work measurement programs, or other performance-standards operations as measuring devices in the postal service, introduced by Mr. SCOTT, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

#### REGULATIONS GOVERNING RENUNCIATION OF U.S. CITIZENSHIP

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I send to the desk a bill which would tighten the right of defectors from the United States who renounce their citizenship while in a foreign country to reenter the country.

The bill grows specifically out of Lee Oswald's return to the United States. Lee Oswald renounced his citizenship and proclaimed his fidelity and belief in the Communist Government of Red Russia.

However, under the law, his citizenship was not forfeited, because he did not make his renunciation in the form prescribed by the present statute. The present statute provides that a citizen of the United States while in a foreign country who declares his purpose to renounce his citizenship does not lose his citizenship unless he goes to the American Embassy or to a consular office and there under oath declares his abandonment of his citizenship in the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I ask that I may be permitted to proceed for an additional minute.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator may proceed.

Mr. LAUSCHE. My bill would allow the renunciation of citizenship not made under oath to become effective and to deny such individual the right to reenter the United States.

I desire to have placed in the RECORD the statement I made on this subject on January 24 of last year, when I introduced a similar bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### LOSS OF NATIONALITY IN CERTAIN CASES

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I have been in contact with the Department of State, seeking to inquire under what authority Mr. Oswald was allowed to reenter the United States after he had taken out papers indicating a purpose to abandon his citizenship. I have received from the Department an answer to my inquiry.

In the letter answering my inquiry, it is stated:

"Under existing law, a person who is a U.S. citizen may lose his nationality in a number of ways.

"The question whether an individual has lost his U.S. citizenship must be determined in accordance with this act. For example, persons desiring to renounce their U.S. nationality under section 349(a)(6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act are required to appear before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States abroad and take an oath of renunciation of nationality of the United States in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State. Lee Harvey Oswald did not renounce in accordance with the provisions of the statutory requirements and therefore did not lose his U.S. citizenship."

In my inquiry, I also asked on what theory the loan was made to enable Lee Oswald to come back to the United States. The answer states as follows:

"The Department of State grants loans to U.S. citizens abroad who are destitute and without relatives, friends, or others able and willing to finance their return to the United States. Each such case is carefully investigated to insure that the loan applicant is a destitute U.S. citizen. Each applicant to whom a loan is granted is required to sign a promissory note covering his loan and to repay it as soon as possible after his return to the United States.

"A repatriation loan was granted to Lee Harvey Oswald to cover the cost of transportation for him, his wife, and his child from the U.S.S.R. to the United States. He repaid the loan in installments after he returned to this country."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the 3-minute limitation in the morning hour,